

# HIGHLAND RECORDER

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## TO MY OWN.

BY EDWIN L. BABIN.

The squirrel lies hid in his hollow tree,  
The rabbit is snuggled as snug can be  
In his home 'neath the old fence rail;  
The partridge is only a bunch of down  
Where thickest the arching brush—  
They in the forest and we in the town,  
Hush, my honey-boy, hush.

The field-mouse curls in a velvet hall  
Far under the daisy swamp grass;  
In his hole by the frozen waterfall  
The milk dreams off of the bass;  
And every chick of the ground and air  
Is cuddled in haven deep—  
So here, in the glow of the firelight fair,  
Sleep, my honey-boy, sleep.

The north wind romps with the whirling  
snow;  
Sly Jack Frost noses about;  
But wood and field are abed—for no,  
Not even the owl is out.  
And here, where the motherkin's breast is  
warm,  
And motherkin's arms are tight,  
Safe from the snow and the frost and storm,  
Sleep, my honey-boy, good-night.  
—Saturday Evening Post.

## A LAWYER'S STORY.

YOUTH is impatient and the twelve weary months that had crept by since I had passed my trying examination and been admitted to the bar seemed an

eon of time. I hired a cozy little office in a building filled with scores of prominent law firms. After arranging my new sign among the rest and waited for my clients to appear. It soon became a sad trial of patience.

Among the many brilliant lights of the day my own name passed unnoticed. Day after day, and month after month, I attended the courts or passed the time in perusing celebrated trial cases. Like Micawber, I was waiting for something to turn up. The small capital with which I had started was dwindling away at an alarming pace and, as yet, I saw no prospective fee.

One pleasant afternoon Stanley Ferris, a young lawyer, who, like myself, was unwillingly idle, dropped in to see me.

"What news, Jack?" he asked, carelessly.

"Same as usual," I replied, deponently. "I've a notion to pack off in the wilderness for a few weeks. Everybody is out of town, and there is little prospect of picking up a fee until they return."

My friend was about to reply, when there came a low tap at the door.

"Come in!" I said, carelessly, thinking it some chance acquaintance.

As the door opened my heart gave a great bound. I felt that my long-looked-for client had arrived at last. At a single glance I took in all the details of my visitor's appearance. He was a middle-aged man, dressed in plain costume, and with a seemingly good-natured face. Most men would have set him down at once as a jolly, open-hearted individual; but I did not. My constant attendance at the courts had taught me much. There was something underlying his oily smile and obsequious manner that made me distrust him.

"Is this Mr. Burns?" he asked, blandly.

I bowed in the affirmative and requested him to be seated. Stanley left the room at that moment, and the stranger continued.

"My name is Brown, sir—Martin Brown. I have called upon you in a case of emergency."

"In what way can I be of service?" I asked.

"My friend, who is in a dying condition, wishes you to draw up a will at once."

I seized my hat and hurriedly followed my visitor. In the elegantly furnished room of a hotel we found the man.

Owing to the heavily darkened room, I could distinguish nothing of his features. He lay with his face turned toward the wall, and in feeble tones dictated the terms of his will, as I drew it up.

I accomplished my task to his satisfaction, and placed the document before him to sign. As he did so I noticed a deep red scar running across the back of his hand. The whole of the dying man's property—an immense one, by the way—was left to his dear friend, Martin Brown.

Two of the servants had been called in to witness the signature, and everything was performed according to law. As I left the house the smiling Mr. Brown handed me my fee. It was a beggarly amount—the more so from the fact that Mr. Brown was soon to become wealthy. The man's wily smile, too, while his friend lay at the point of death sickened me, and I was glad to hurry away. On my return I met Stanley, and in answer to his inquiries I related the circumstances.

"A beggarly miser," he exclaimed, indignantly. "I'd never believe it from his appearance."

Two years before her uncle had made a will making her, his only living relative, his sole heiress.

On her arrival in the city, however, she had been shown a will drawn up by her uncle on his death-bed, in which he left his entire property to his friend.

She could conceive of no reason for such a strange act, and, distrusting the friend, had sought out a lawyer. Luckily she was unacquainted with the names of our distinguished lawyers. My glaring gold sign had been the first to catch her eye, and so she called upon me.

"The case certainly looks suspicious," I remarked. "I think I will be able to make a fight in your behalf. Now, will you kindly furnish me with the names of these parties?"

"My uncle, sir, was Andrew Thurber. His friend calls himself Martin Brown."

Involuntarily my pen dropped from my surprised fingers. It was the very will I had drawn up myself.

She turned pale as I related the circumstances and arose to leave.

"I see I have made an awkward mistake in calling upon you," she said, sadly.

"Wait one moment," I replied, quickly. "This Martin Brown is a total stranger to me. If he has been engaged in an act of villainy I shall not shield him."

We entered into a close conversation, at the end of which I said, confidently:

"Let me see the case to me. If I fail it shall be through no fault of mine."

She accepted my offer with thanks and left me, thinking deeply.

During the interview I had learned that the deceased had no scar upon his right hand. Now, certain of villainy in the affair, I set to work diligently to find it out.

Working cautiously, I found the man who had lain the body out for burial. From him I learned that on the morning of June 23, just ten hours before I was called upon to draw up the will, he had been already offered for probate, so there was no time to be lost.

Andrew Thurber's body was disinterred and the contents of the stomach analyzed. It was found to contain poison.

By some means the sly wretch got wind of my movements and attempted to fly. At that moment the detectives seized him. Confronted by the terrible proofs, he made a full confession.

Before his trial came off he ended his life by swallowing a quantity of the same deadly poison with which he had killed his victim.

Miss Thurber met with no further obstacles in regaining her rights.

Something still more important happened to me from my connection with the case. I wooed and won the beautiful girl for my wife. As Stanley Ferris remarked afterward, I "gained fame and fortune with a rush."

His Scheme to Win a Girl.

"He was a good fellow," said he, "but young and without much capital. The girl was a beauty and loved the boy, but the father objected, and demanded that the boy show that he was capable of supporting a wife. This was in St. Louis about ten years ago, and the boy came to me with his troubles."

"Never mind," said I. "I'll fix it up all right. By the way, how much will you take for your right leg?"

"He looked at me as though I were crazy, but made no answer."

"I'll give you \$10,000 for it," said I. "Will you take it?"

"No, I won't," said he. "What do you take me for?"

## THE NEWS.

Democratic Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, began the organization of a state guard at Frankfort, to be armed with Winchester rifles. Governor Taylor's troops at the State Capitol were also reinforced. A clash may occur at any moment.

Caleb Powers, Republican secretary of state, arrested at Lexington on the charge of being implicated in the killing of Goebel protests his innocence, and says all he wants is a fair trial. Governor Taylor declares the entire proceeding is a Democratic conspiracy.

Dr. Parkhurst, as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, sent a letter to District Attorney Gardiner telling him to turn his virtuous indignation upon a number of places in New York which are considered more immoral than Wallack's Theater.

Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, missionary bishop of North Dakota, has been appointed successor to the late Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert, bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota.

Two more hold-ups were reported in Norfolk. In one instance the footpad, Frank Williamson, was arrested by his intended victim, Mr. Parsons, and handed over to the police.

Captain Mahan has written an article for Leslie's Weekly, dwelling upon the necessity of a large navy for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Unofficial advices received in Cincinnati from Rome declare that Henry Moeller, chancellor of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, has been appointed Bishop of Columbus.

Three more dead bodies were removed from the Red Ash mine, W. Va., but the bodies of twenty-eight more victims remain in the mine.

William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate man, was heard in bankruptcy proceedings in New York. He refused to answer questions.

Isiah Gary, colored, was sent up for six months for attempting to burglarize the residence of Mrs. Jewell at Port Norfolk, Va.

Captain B. G. Patterson, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Rockingham county, died in Richmond.

Adam Helmer, a wealthy merchant tailor of Grafton, W. Va., committed suicide by leaping into the Valley river.

The revenue service steamer Onondaga left Norfolk search for the missing Spanish steamer Minerva.

Philip Kuntz was convicted in Norristown, Pa., of manslaughter in causing the death of Pierce W. Cope.

Thomas J. Williams was sentenced in Staunton, Va., to three years in the penitentiary for attempted rape.

Fire did about \$60,000 worth of damage to the factory and warehouses of Samuel Bacon & Sons, in Laurel, Del.

R. Garrett Willis died in Fredericksburg, Va., from the effects of a wound received during the Civil War.

Three hundred non-union workmen, under police guard, were put to work on buildings in Chicago.

Resolutions were passed by the New York Produce Exchange asking for justice to Puerto Rico.

The convention was continued in Cleveland, O., of the National Council of Jewish Women.

The H. Kyd Douglas Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized in Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Fire wiped out \$500,000 worth of property in Leeds, S. D.

The estimate of the number of victims of the Red Ash mine disaster near Fire Creek, W. Va., vary between fifty-two and sixty. Thirty-four were taken from the mine, twenty-nine being dead and five seriously injured.

George W. Drake, the famous Kentucky moonshiner detective, and a man named Ford were killed near Trenton, Ky., by William St. John.

A suspected case of bubonic plague developed in Chinatown, San Francisco, and that section of the city was quarantined.

## LOTS CAST.

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED TO HAVE DETERMINED ON GOEBEL'S DEATH.

25 MEN WERE CONCERNED.

Drew Beans From a Box, It is Said, the Dead Bean Being the Fatal Pawn—Governor Beckham Has Organized a Rifle State Guard—Militia Flocking to Frankfort—Mountaineers Coming.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—A letter received by State's Attorney Robert B. Franklin says that Bransfield Bertram, Sheriff of Breckinridge county, who recently died of pneumonia, revealed on his death bed a plot of which he had knowledge to murder William Goebel.

According to the story 25 men drew lots to determine who should do the killing. Twenty-five beans, 24 white and 1 black, were placed in a box and each of the 25 men drew a bean. The man getting the black bean agreed beforehand to kill the Democratic aspirant for Governor.

The plot was revealed, it is said, and several persons warned Goebel that he would be killed if he exposed himself in public. The warnings were not heeded. Detectives, it is said, have been working on the duo given by the letter, but it is not known whether they have succeeded in securing definite evidence.

The first move on the part of J. C. W. Beckham's followers toward the formation of a State guard under his administration was taken when City Clerk Ben Marshall circulated a paper and enlisted the requisite number of men who are to compose a new company. The guard for this company have been provided by citizens here, most of them being either needle guards or Winchester.

In the afternoon a report gained currency that Taylor had given his soldiers orders to arrest Beckham and other officers of the Democratic State Government. On account of this report the men enlisted, by Captain Marshall, were assembled at the City Hall, armed and sworn in as special police for the purpose of protecting the Democratic officers who are still quartered at the Capital Hotel.

Taylor Gets Reinforcements.

Taylor's soldiers, who are on guard at the State House, were reinforced by the arrival of the Barboursville company, of 71 men, all of whom are fully armed and equipped.

Col. David B. Murray, of Clover Point, has been appointed by Beckham assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, and he was sworn in.

Harlan Whitaker and W. H. Cullen, who were confined in jail here, charged with complicity in the assassination of Goebel, were removed from the jail and taken in a hack to Staunton, Va., where they were placed on a train and sent to Louisville under a heavy guard. It is understood they will be kept in the Louisville jail till the April term of the Circuit Court, when they will be returned here for trial.

The military authorities here refused to permit the local police and civil officers to enter the Executive building for the purpose of arresting Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt. John W. Davis, charged with being accessories to the Goebel assassination.

In the morning City Marshal Richardson applied at the Executive building and demanded to be admitted for the purpose of arresting Powers and Davis, was turned away to Sheriff Butler. The Sheriff also presented himself at the Executive building and demanded admittance. He was referred by the officer in charge to Colonel Morrow, and the latter, being found, said:

"I am sorry, Mr. Sheriff, but it is against Governor Taylor's orders to let anyone into the building to-day."

The Executive Mansion was watched all day by a large number of deputies, but no attempt was made to enter by force.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio eastbound train pulled in from Louisville a dozen policemen and half as many deputies were at the station to see either Davis or Powers attempted to board.

"All aboard!" called out the conductor, and the train started off. As it did so a soldier dashed from the corner on the opposite side from the station and, throwing himself upon the platform of the second car, jerked the bell cord, and the train came to a stop. Then quick as a flash 30 soldiers, with Powers and Davis in their midst, each in regulation full-dress uniform, instantly rushed upon the cars. Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow in charge of the squad.

"Anything the matter?" inquired the conductor, as he peered out and saw the blue-coats piling on the train. "No, nothing the matter unless you delay this train here," responded a soldier, and with another jerk the train was off and the men speeding toward Lexington as fast as steam could carry them.

A reward of \$1,500 for the arrest of Powers and Davis was offered by Justice Goebel and Arthur Goebel, brothers of the late William Goebel.

W. S. Taylor has issued a long statement in which he says he issues pardons to everyone connected with the State Government accused of complicity in William Goebel's murder.

LEFT BUT \$1,000.

The Dead Hero, Lawton, Could Fight Better Than Save.

Washington, (Special).—Letters of administration were issued to Mrs. Mary C. Lawton in the matter of the estate of her deceased husband, Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

Mrs. Lawton set forth in her petition for letters that she had made diligent search and inquiry for a will of the deceased, and had not found any or obtained any information that he left or made one.

Those entitled to the estate, it is explained, are the four children of the deceased General. The petition sets forth that at the time of his death the only personal estate of General Lawton consisted of his accumulated pay as an officer of the army, amounting to about \$1,000.

## LEAVING CAPE COLONY.

The Boers are Retreating From All of That Section—Gen. Brabant Attacks Them.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—The Boers are evacuating all of Northern Cape Colony, carrying their cattle and supplies with them. A force remains at Norval's point, presumably to oppose a British advance across the Orange river there. General Brabant, commanding a division of colonial troops, attacked a force of Boers at Labuschaghe nek, on the road from Dordrecht to Jamestown. Labuschaghe nek is about 35 miles northwest of Stormberg. General Brabant, it is stated, gained three positions, and as night closed was facing Boers posted on an opposite hill. The British loss was six killed and 18 wounded.

Fighting has begun to the eastward of Oosfontein, in the Orange Free State, where Lord Roberts' main army is stationed. General French, with a large mounted force, found Boers entrenched in a strong position on a kopje and fighting was in progress when the last message was sent. Reinforcements are reaching Lord Roberts daily. A London cablegram says his army must number between 50,000 and 60,000 men, if not more.

General Buller's forces in Natal numbers 40,000. Good judges in London now place the total force of Boers in the field at 5,000. All or part of the Transvaal Boers who recently faced General Buller in Natal are retreating to Biggarsburg, 38 miles north of Ladysmith. A British force will march through Zululand and try to intercept them north of Biggarsburg. Some of the Free Sisters have retired to Van Reenen's Pass, and the mass of troops from both republics is believed to be assembling at Waburg, 70 miles northwest of Bloemfontein.

It is officially announced at Bloemfontein that "General Cronje, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, surrendered owing to scarcity of food and ammunition." A Cape Town dispatch states that the Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg make a total of 4,500. The difference in the figure may be accounted for if the Cape Town total is taken to represent not only those captured with Cronje February 27, but the others captured in the operations which ended in Cronje's surrender.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, European diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, authorized a denial of the report that he received news that Mafeking had been relieved.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Opposition to the Emperor's bill for an increase in the navy is increasing in the Reichstag.

The trouble between the French Canadians and the English in Montreal continues threatening.

Mr. Robert J. Buchanan, secretary of the Lafayette Monument Commission, presented to President Loubet the first of the Lafayette sword-dollars.

The Montreal Express, on the Canadian Pacific, went down an embankment near Burketon and a number of passengers were injured.

The influenza is now raging in Paris, President Loubet, Cardinal Richier and other prominent people being among the sufferers.

The University of Edinburgh will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon United States Ambassador Choate.

Charles Englebert was sent up for five years in London for bigamy. He admitted having six wives.

The German schooner Ida foundered off Dungeness. All but two of the crew were drowned.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the big new tenement buildings in London.

The secret instructions issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior were that no statistical information about the convention of the food adulteration law should be given the American consuls.

The British punitive expedition sent to avenge the murder of two commissioners in the Mongolian district, Burmah, killed 80 villagers and burned 2,000 houses.

The Russian government, it is said, will lease a Persian harbor on terms similar to those of the lease of Port Arthur.

Lady Louise Madeleine Tighe, who danced at the famous ball in Brussels, died at Woodstock, County Kilkeny.

The German battleship Sachseon stranded near Kiel, and in attempting to lighten the warship one of her guns was lost.

During a carnival procession at Caracas, Venezuela, an accidental attempt was made to shoot President Castro.

Paul Deschanel, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, in a speech in Paris spoke warningly against demonstrations of Anarchism.

King Oscar of Sweden expresses the hope that the wars in South Africa and the Philippines will soon be ended. The new Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs strenuously opposes the demand of the Norwegians for a separate minister of foreign affairs and a separate representation abroad.

## FIELD OF LABOR.

Chicago may export coal.

## AGUINALDO'S MOB.

SENOR LALA BLAMES ANTI-IMPERIALISTS FOR BLOODSHED.

MEETS LEAGUE OFFICIALS.

War Prolonged by the Documents Sent Out to the Islands—The Rebel Chieftain Reads Them to His Soldiers and Declares That the Americans Want Him to Continue the War.

Boston, Mass., (Special).—Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of Manila, who is lecturing on the Philippines, visited the office of the Anti-Imperialist League by request of Secretary Irving Winslow. William Lloyd Garrison was also present.

The three had a long talk, after which Mr. Lala said that he and his new formed acquaintances could hardly agree on a single point.

During the conversation Mr. Lala told the Boston men that Aguinaldo's following is among the uneducated, and that he fills these people with stories, making them believe that if they accept American government they will only return to Spanish oppression. Mr. Lala further said:

"Aguinaldo is assisted by the anti-imperialists in this country. These latter blame for the bloodshed in the Philippines. They have sent documents to that country and these are published in the Filipino papers."

"Aguinaldo reads them and shows them to his followers with the statement: 'I told you that the Americans want us to continue the war.' As a result, the poor fellows continue to fight."

## OLD TROOPS RETURNING.

Those Longest in Philippines Are to Be Relieved.

Washington, (Special).—The War Department has taken the initial steps towards relieving the military forces in the Philippines by returning in small detachments the troops who have seen longest service there and replacing them by recruits raised in this country.

The movement began last week, when instructions were sent to General Otis to pick out a battalion from each of three regiments, which had been longest in the Philippines, namely, the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry and return them to the United States.

The Eighteenth Infantry is scattered through the Island of Panay, the Twenty-third in the Islands of Cebu and Jolo and the Fourteenth is at Manila. The men picked out for return will be those whose term of enlistment are about to expire or those broken in health.

While General Otis has not yet signified what force he requires to compensate for the withdrawal of these three battalions, the department is proceeding on the assumption that the recruits gathered in New York ready to leave for Manila on the Sumner when that transport is completed will suffice.

## TROOPS CALLED FOR.

Generals Young and Hood Ask for Reinforcements—Rebels Attack Aparri Town.

Manila, (By Cable).—Generals Young and Hood are asking for reinforcements, and a battalion of the Forty-eighth Regiment has been sent to Aparri. Other troops will follow. The rebels, recently, persistently attacked Aparri for several hours, but were finally driven away. Details of the affair are lacking.

The rebels are holding reunions in the Province of North Ilocos, and the Red Katipunan Cross, symbols of resistance, is again appearing among the natives. It is believed that the insurgent generals, Tino and Flores, have been driven by General Young into General Hood's district, south of Aparri.

The fact that General Young is unable, owing to lack of troops, to maintain garrisons in all the towns occupied has had a bad effect on the natives.

General Bates has returned here after leaving garrisons in the provinces of North and South Camarines. The expedition lost seven men killed and ten wounded. On entering New Caceres, Province of South Camarines, General Bates learned that 2,000 insurgents had departed the same day. The Americans immediately sent out three pursuing columns, encountering the enemy in three small engagements and killing a total of 40 men.

The Spanish prisoners report that the enemy has divided into small bands in the mountains under the leadership of General Legaspi. The town of Iriga has been burned by the enemy. Both provinces were thoroughly scouted. The inhabitants of the district of Libmanan, including Abella, the provincial Governor, and other officials, are returning to their homes. Abella has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to submit to the Americans.

Liberated priests from New Caceres report that the insurgents killed at Caramenen and 40 Spaniards at the town of Calabanga.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 hales of hemp in the Camarines provinces. Twelve hundred well-armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite Province, with a Chinese general in command, surround the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks and continually harass the Forty-seventh Regiment, which has lost 8 men killed and 29 wounded in defending those towns.

## COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Tragic Death of F. M. Reynolds at Parsons, W. Va.

Parsons, W. Va., (Special).—F. M. Reynolds, a prominent lumber dealer of this town, committed suicide in the office of his mill at Thomas. He cut his throat with a knife, and only lived a short time. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Circuit Court is in session. At this term will come up the celebrated Kerns case. Fred D. Kerns was tried at the June term of the Circuit Court here for the murder of Miss Lucy Day, in Davis, last April. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The Supreme Court reversed this verdict, and now the case is back for a new trial.

## FATAL EXPLOSION.

Pompton, N. J., (Special).—The Smith Fuse Manufacturing at this place blew up and four persons were killed and a number more or less injured.

## BOERS DRIVEN BACK.

Lord Roberts Reports Successful Operations—Gen. French Did the Hardest Part of the Fighting.

London, (By Cable).—The War Office has just posted the following advices from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, Wednesday.—We had a very successful day and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat. 'The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged with a second line of intrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.'"

"The turning movement was necessarily wide, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up."

"The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well, and General French reports that the horse artillery batteries did great execution among the enemy."

"Our casualties were about fifty. I regret to say that Lieutenant Keswick was killed and Lieutenant Bailey was severely wounded, both of the Twelfth Lancers. Lieutenant De Crespigny, of the Second Life Guards, was severely wounded. Remaining casualties will be telegraphed later."

"Generals Dewar and Delarey commanded the Boer forces."

Earlier in the day, in a despatch to the War Office, announcing his intended attack on the Boers, Lord Roberts had given the following as the disposition of the forces:

"The enemy occupied a position four miles north and eleven miles south of the Modder River. I placed General Colville's division on the north bank and General Kelly-Kenny's and Tucker's divisions, with cavalry, on the south bank. The cavalry division succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening a road for the Sixth Division, which is advancing without having been obliged to fire a shot up to the present time. The enemy are in full retreat towards the north and east. They are being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, while Tucker's Seventh Division, Colville's Ninth Division and the Guards brigade, under Pile-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplar Drift, where I propose to place my headquarters."

## A MILLION LOST BY A FIRE.

A Disastrous Conflagration in the Dry Goods District in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, (Special).—A fire entailing an estimated loss of over \$700,000 occurred in the retail dry goods district. The conflagration originated in the engine room of Shoneman Bros., dry goods and millinery store, at Eighth and Arch streets. The engine room was in the basement of the center of the structure. It is said that the fire was being drawn from the furnaces sparks communicated with some waste paper, and the little blaze spread with astonishing rapidity to the upper floors.

This was at 7:15 o'clock, and the employees had not yet arrived. A general alarm was sounded, but all efforts to save the building were fruitless, and it was destroyed. The loss is placed at \$700,000. Many dry goods stores, adjoining, was partially destroyed by smoke and water, and the house was completely gutted, entailing estimated loss of \$300,000. The Shoneman building was four stories and Marks five stories in height.

The flames spread to the six-story building on Cherry street occupied by Meyerhoff Bros., manufacturers of women's and children's clothing, and the Philadelphia Electrical Equipment Company. Nothing was left of this place but the walls, and the loss is placed at \$200,000. Several smaller buildings were more or less seriously damaged